

Extracts from a letter to the editor of the New York Statesman, dated Derby, (Eng.) 25th August 1825.

In a beautiful situation upon the immediate banks of the Soar, the gentleman at whose hands we received so much attention, hospitality and kindness, during our stay at Leicester, has an extensive manufacturing establishment, which in point of convenience and beauty is decidedly the finest we have seen in England. The grounds and gardens around it are laid out with much taste; and in entering the gate to a serpentine walk bordered by trees and flowers, we would suppose he was approaching an elegant private residence, instead of a manufactory of suspenders, comfortable, and a variety of small articles upon a large scale. There is nothing in the appearance of the building to reveal the deception. Its spacious wings stand around an open court, and are three stories high, built of brick, stuccoed with white. We went over every part of it, and were highly gratified with a variety of ingenious machinery, as well as mechanical operations, which had never before been examined. Among the rest was a process for twisting cord or stay-lace, in which the spools dance a cotillon, to the sound of music, confining every body to the automatic revolving in their little spheres. All the machinery is worked by a steam-engine. About 300 persons are employed in the manufactory. A speaking trumpet extends from the counting-room, to the apartment of the foreman in the upper loft, through which directions may be given in the ordinary voice.—From the balcony upon the top of the building, we had another fine view of the town and adjacent country. Among other places in the vicinity, the former residence of the accomplished and unfortunate Lady Jane Grey was distinctly seen upon a distant eminence.

Across the Soar at this place, is a low, narrow, and one arching bridge, over which Richard III. rode on horseback the day before the battle of Bosworth field, which was fought at the distance of eight miles from Leicester, and in which the regal monster fell fighting gallantly to the last. Nothing but the assurance that not the slightest traces of the works of war could be found, prevented us from visiting an arena, upon which the fortunes of kings were decided. In riding over Bow Bridge, above referred to, Richard is said to have looked his foot against the railing, owing to the narrowness of the passage and the prancing of his charger. This circumstance gave rise to a prediction of his fate, in the conflict with Richmond. The next day he was brought back from Bosworth, his bleeding corse stripped of its military and regal habiliments, being rudely slung across his steed, and treated with indignity by his conquerors. He was buried in the Church of Grey Friars; but in the midst of some popular excesses, a few years afterwards, his body was taken up, borne by a man to Bow-bridge, and thrown over the railing, upon a little Island just below, which once divided the Soar, though now united on one side to the mainland. There, beneath an aged weeping willow, the periant branches of which overhang & bathe themselves in the stream, repose the ashes of a monarch, at whose name "the world grew pale."

The stone coffin in which he was originally interred, after being directed of its contents was taken to one of the inns in Leicester, and used as an oat-trough in the stable. It was at length broken by the frost, water having been accidentally left in it on a cold winter night. As popular indignation at the crimes and cruelties of Richard, had by this time in a great measure subsided, and the name of Shakespeare had imparted an interest even to the bones, the fragments of the sarcophagus were carefully preserved, and are still in the possession of a virtuous living in the vicinity. The same gentleman has also the bed in which Gloucester slept at the Blue Boar Inn, near Bow-bridge, in his way to Bosworth field. The tavern is yet standing. It is an old fashioned English house, with a projection in front, built of wood, and filled in with brick and mortar. It is at present occupied as a storehouse for wool. The door was unfortunately locked, and we could not obtain admittance.

From an examination of these memorials of Richard III. we went to the ruins of the Abbey of St. Mary de Pratis; scarcely less celebrated or less interesting, by being the place where Cardinal Woolsey died. It is half a mile from the town, situated upon a little eminence in the form of an extensive meadow, whence its appellation is derived. The walls of this spacious enclosure, containing many acres, remains almost entire. On one side, it runs along upon the immediate bank of the Soar, forming a high and romantic moat, with a curtain of ivory suspended in festoons from the ancient rampart to the water, and mingling its tresses with the reedy margin of the stream. Above, the enclosure is bordered with trees and shrubbery.—The courts have been converted into gardens for fruits, of which we partook, seated ourselves in the shade of the ruin and of the yew, growing by the crumbling walls. Time has made but few inroads upon the northern section, near the middle of which was the grand entrance, under a lofty arch. At this gate, Cardinal Woolsey, in a state of penury and decrepitude, bereft of his honours by the sudden reverses of fortune, deprived of his eight hundred attendants, sick and solitary, riding upon a mule, made application for admission, and was received by the charitable Father.

"At last, with easy roads, he came to Leicester, Lodged in the Abbey, where the reverend abbot, With all his convent, honourably received him; To whom he gave these words: "O father abbot, An old man, broken with the storms of state, Is come to lay his weary bones among ye; Give him a little earth for charity."

This passage from Shakespeare is as true to history as to nature. Here the Cardinal terminated his misfortunes soon after his arrival, a melancholy example of fallen ambition, and of the wretchedness of that man, who hangs on prince's favours. No traces of his tomb can be found, and it is uncertain where he was buried. There is a tradition at Leicester, that his remains were interred at Leicester, just on the margin of the Meadlow, and that all the inmates of the abbey walked in procession, with lighted flambeaux and all the solemn pomp of war, paying the last honours to the relics of a man, to whose necessities they had charitably ministered.

Near this ruin in the Old Roman road, the remains of which are yet discoverable and had been traced by antiquaries as far

west as Lincolnshire. We crossed it in going to the site of a druidical temple, half a mile from the bank of the Soar.—This relic of antiquity consists of a circular and deep excavation in the earth, perhaps fifty yards in diameter, with large rocks placed in the centre, for the purpose of offering sacrifices. The circumference was bordered by a thick and dark grove of oaks, sacred to the mystic rites of the druids.—There is nothing peculiar in the construction of this temple, to distinguish it from others, and its history is of course involved in the same obscurity.

During our stay at Leicester we visited several of the most antique and remarkable churches; the poor-house, which is a handsome and convenient building; the prison constructed upon Howard's plan; the large county goal, which is now going up; and in short nearly all the public buildings and institutions in the town. Several houses were also devoted to an examination of the manufacture of hosiery and lace, for which Leicester is distinguished. The process of weaving stockings is so simple, that children eight or ten years old work at it, and complete several pairs in a day. Both sexes are employed in the business; but the greater part is done by females. In walking the streets, when the windows are up, the noise of the machines may be heard all over town, giving alternately a sharp and prolonged note, like that of a species of the grasshopper. It is a kind of music, which feebly strikes the ear of the stranger.

The machinery for the manufacture of lace is extremely complicated, and a description of it, were I competent to the task, would be out of place in this letter. It is a laborious work, which requires the utmost attention and exactness. In this, as in every other department of manufactures, great improvements have been introduced within a few years. It was formerly woven by females upon a cushion, who used to sing a merry tune, keep time with their fingers, to hasten and begin the tedious process. It is now made altogether in a loom, where yards of it are made in a moment, and the operation is so simple, that a child of ten years old, to whom we were introduced was so kind, as to let a little girl living with her give us a specimen of the former process. The improved method was examined through all the stages of twisting the thread, winding, warping, weaving, bleaching, and dressing, except gasing, which is entirely done by one company, at Nottingham. This last process, as it was described to us, is somewhat upon the principle of Sir Humphrey Davy's safety-lamp. The web of lace is passed over a white roller or grate, filled with ignited gas, the flame of which passes through to a limited extent and perforates the network, consuming the small filaments without injuring the texture of the delicate fabric. It is a valuable invention, for which its author has a patent, and is realizing an immense fortune. The thread of lace is so fine, that a pound of it will make thirty-two square yards and costs from twelve to fifteen dollars. Most of it is spun from the finest cotton at Manchester, where alone it can be drawn to such a degree of fineness, from a peculiar moisture in the climate. This remark however must be confined to England, as it is well known that the finest lace in the world is manufactured upon the continent.

REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.—TAMPICO
As every thing relating to the rising Empire engages public attention, a correspondent has obligingly put in our possession, for publication, manuscript notes, made during his recent tour through that country; we hasten to lay them before our readers, not doubting that they will read with much interest and anxious rapture.

"The city of Tampico, or as it is called by the Mexicans Tampusco de Tamaulipas, contains only about 60 houses, a proportion of which are constructed wholly of mud, & plastered both inside and outside with mortar, some of them are constructed entirely with palm-wood. The site of this town, has many advantages over Pueblo Niejo, on the opposite side, as vessels can approach the former without any difficulty; while access to the latter is much obstructed by oyster banks.

"Tampico is situated on an eminence which commands a fine view of the harbour. It is generally considered as a healthy place; though at some seasons of the year, the inhabitants are visited by intermittents. In regard to the mechanic arts &c. it is astonishing to observe, how much behind the rest of the civilized world, the natives of this country are; they possess not the arts of husbandry as respects agriculture and architecture, I fell confident the Mexicans are far below them.—The sugar made in this country, is of an excellent quality, although manufacturers are not well acquainted with the different processes, which the cane is submitted to before sugar can be made. The cane grows to a great height. The sugar mills are similar in construction to those of Louisiana.

"If slavery was not absolutely prohibited in this country, an immense fortune could be soon realized by an enterprising sugar planter. The natives manufacture a kind of sugar from molasses, which they cast into loaves about the size of a tumbler, two of which are joined together by the largest ends, and wrapped in a kind of grass, very neatly. These loaves are called pilonito, and their price is about 6 cents.

"Cotton grows very well, and is produced in much abundance, and of an excellent staple. The meat market in Tampico is in a most wretched situation, the beef is as tough almost as a raw hide, and in the market is exposed on dirty benches, and literally mangled into small pieces, instead of being cut or sawed. Cattle and horses here feed on made into bundles are exposed for sale in the market.

"The mango is a very curious tree; its leaves are very much like those of the Oak, but the branches fall from the body of the tree, nearly perpendicular; they take root in the ground, shoot forth additional branches, and thus extending itself to a large distance. The tree would form an impenetrable hedge. It grows generally in a marshy and wet situation. The Cedar and Sapote or Zapote, (iron wood) are very abundant. The last is a very hard and heavy wood, of a light mahogany colour and variegated with dark streaks; it is an excellent material for cabinet or joiner work. The timber used in this country is sawed almost entirely by hand. It is almost inconceivable, how ignorant and indolent the natives are; manual labour is considered as the severest punishment that can be imposed upon them. While I was in this place I had frequently opportunities of forming acquaintances with the Americans from the United States, who had

embarked for Mexico with the most sanguine hopes of amassing immense riches, and were as completely disappointed; their only concern now was how they could get back again; most of them attributed their failure to the "fool's errand," to the high expectations which were excited in them respecting this country, by reading Mr. Poinsett's "Notes on Mexico." The tedious and vexatious conduct of the revenue officers upon the arrival of strangers, is not to be distinguished from others, and its history is of course involved in the same obscurity.

"While I was at Tampico, a vessel entered having some wine on board, it was offered on the manifest as Lisbon wine. The Custom-house officers were unable to determine its quality for the duty; they sent it to the Supreme Congress at the city of Mexico, in order that they might settle the question.

"Snakes are very abundant here. I killed one that was about the size of my finger, it had rings from its head to its tail, of a most beautiful red, yellow, and black colour, handsomely shaded. It was amply and very poisonous."

INTERIOR TRADE WITH MEXICO.
The following letter from a highly respectable and intelligent gentleman now in New Mexico, to his friend in Franklin, Mo. corroborates the statements heretofore made respecting the actual condition of the commerce with that country. Missouri, Dec. 15, 1825.

"Dear Sir: Before I left Franklin, I promised, on my arrival at this place, to give you an account of the state of trade in this country.—From my own observation, and conversations with I have held with a number of individuals, some of whom have been trading through out all the Upper provinces of New Mexico, I think I shall be able to draw a pretty correct picture of the present state of commerce in this and the neighbouring states.

"The importations of this year have been so great, the market for goods is completely overstocked. Many who brought but few goods, and who left families at home, are now compelled to sell, at a loss, and return for about enough to save themselves. In this way the trade for each year has been ruined.

"Every village is crowded with goods, & it would be difficult to find a place within three hundred miles where any more could be sold. There is a large amount still in Santa Fe, and the owners are completely at a loss how to get rid of it. The little cash that was in the country has been expended, and at high rates, they cannot.

"In Sonora, goods may yet be disposed of on pretty good terms, for mules; but the great fatigue and still greater hazard attending a traffic of that kind, deter many from engaging in it. Several persons however, have left there; for that province, and necessity, I expect, will compel others to follow them. There is no cash in the country except in the hands of a few individuals who are already supplied with more goods than they can consume in two years.

"The great mass of people are extremely poor, and, except here and there a ninny-pence, which they get from our traders, they have not the handling of a farthing from one year's end to another.

"The sales that have been effected this year, have been principally at wholesale, and I think I hazard nothing in saying, that more than 2-3ds of the amount imported, still remain to be distributed throughout the country. How long it will take to sell fifty or sixty thousand dollars worth to a people who have nothing to buy with, is a calculation rather too nice for me to make. It is reasonable, however, to suppose that it will take some time.

"Goods are entered at the custom-house without any regard to their invoice prices. They are valued at from 10 to 150 per centum above cost, and pay on that valuation a duty of twenty-two per centum, which on a common assortment, amounts to about 35 per cent, on the actual cost; and yet several sales have been made here at 50 per cent advance the vendor paying the duty.

"Those who are acquainted with the country, and can speak the language, may possibly keep up a small trade for two or three years longer, but new adventurers generally must suffer.

"On the whole, it appears that there is but little prospect of a successful trade being kept up between the United States and this province, except on a very limited scale indeed. The country has but few resources, and the people in general are too indolent to call even those few to their aid. They are very poor, but very contented."

The Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada is now in session. Among the documents submitted to that body, we find the following extract of a dispatch from the Right Excellency Major General Sir Peregrine Maitland, dated Downing Street, 27 July, 1825, by which it appears that the British government has it in contemplation to pass a sweeping act of naturalization, as it respects the numerous aliens in that colony.

I have had under my consideration the representations, which I have had the honour of receiving from you on the subject of Aliens who have become settlers in the Province of Upper Canada, and I regret that it arrived at a period of the session too late to admit of any measure being proposed to Parliament.

"I am of opinion that it will be advisable to confer by a Legislative enactment, the civil rights and privileges of British subjects, upon such citizens of the United States as being heretofore settled in Canada, are designated by the judgment of the courts of law in England, and by the opinion of the law officers, to be aliens, and of including in the same enactment the disbanding officers and soldiers of foreign corps which were in the British service, and such other foreigners resident in Canada, as are in truth, aliens, although they have hitherto enjoyed without question the rights of British subjects.

THE POPE.
The chair of St. Peter is likely to become again vacant. The illness of the Pope is stated to be alarming, and prayers had been put up in all the churches, with his own permission, for his recovery.

THE NEW REPUBLIC OF UPPER PERU.
It has been already stated, that the Province of Upper Peru, had made a formal declaration of Independence, and thus constituted themselves a Republic. The National Journal supplies the following translation of this important document, by which a new star is added to the bright southern constellation, under the benign influence of which the withering principles and maxims of despotic sway are rapidly giving place to juster conceptions of the relations between people and their government."

DECLARATION.
The sovereign representation of the provinces of Upper Peru, deeply penetrated with the magnitude and weight of their responsibility to Heaven and the world, in deciding the destinies of their constituents, have divested themselves of all partiality and private feelings at the altar of justice, and have ardently implored the aid of the Great Architect of the Universe in forming a just decision. Conscious of good faith, justice, moderation and careful deliberation on the present resolution, they declare, in the name and with authority of their Representatives, that the happy day has arrived, when Upper Peru has become liberated from unjust power, from the tyrannical and wretched Ferdinand VII. and that this fertile region has escaped the degrading relation of a colony of Spain; that it is important to its welfare, not to incorporate itself with any of the coterminal Republics, but to erect itself into a sovereign and independent state, in relation to the new as well as the old world; that the provinces of Upper Peru, firm and unanimous in their resolution, proclaim to the whole earth, that they will govern themselves, under their own constitution, laws and authorities, that they may think most conducive to the prosperity of the nation, the inviolable support of the Catholic religion, and the maintenance of the sacred rights of honour, life, liberty, equality, property and security. To carry into effect this determination, they bind themselves, through this sovereign representation, by their lives, property and sacred honour.

Hall of Representatives, August 6, 1825.
Signed by Jose Mariano Serrano, President, and by the other Representatives.

From the Glasgow Courier of the 22d Oct. It is with feelings of deep regret and sorrow that we have to communicate to our readers the account of an accident of the most melancholy kind.

Yesterday morning, the steam boat Comet, with passengers from Liverpool and Fort William, was run down off Kempeck point, between Gourcock and the Clough Light-house, by the steam boat Ayr, outward bound. In rounding the point the vessels came in contact with such force and violence that the Comet went down almost instantaneously, when about 70 persons were in a moment precipitated into the deep—into eternity! Ten only are saved out of above eighty which were belted up on board. Among those who were in such an exhausted state, that he was unable to give any account of what had taken place, or of the passengers on board. There is too much reason to dread that the greater number of those who have perished are persons in the superior ranks of life.

EXHIBITION OF DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.
Although the influx of manufacturers and goods for the exhibition of this season, has not been equal to that of last year, there was no inconsiderable display of articles deserving of great commendation for their particular excellencies. The cloths exhibited, from the manufactory of Mr. Walls, of Sturbeville, were various in their fabric and price; but those of the finest quality would not suffer on comparison with the choicest productions of foreign looms. The value attached to these beautiful specimens of domestic ingenuity and industry, was from \$5 to \$12 per yard. The blankets exhibited by Mr. Edgar Patterson, of this district, attracted universal admiration both for their abundance and fleecy whiteness; exceeding any thing of the kind we have before witnessed. The blankets, three yards square, were sold at the rate of \$15 per pair. Some fine flannels, from the manufactory of Mr. Van Croft, on the Bransly wine, received considerable praise; as also did a specimen of flannel, of excellent hue, hosiery and three-quarters of the manufactory of Deaf Walker, of Medway, Massachusetts; coach bindings, by Catharine Gattie, of Baltimore; and some specimens of an improved hat, by Mr. Hamelin, of Baltimore; made of Russia or cotton duck, and varnished, being admirably calculated, and, we understand, greatly approved by the Department, for seamen, were exhibited. Mr. McCoy, of Baltimore, had some excellent machine cards; and Mr. Prettyman, of Alexandria, some improved saddles, of an admirable construction, with the valve attached. The oil cloths of Mr. Macaulay, of Philadelphia, were in great variety of Patterns, some of which were of the first character for taste of design, and beauty of execution. These articles must find their way into general use. The stair-carpenteries of Mr. Wilson, of Baltimore, were also worthy of every approbation. In hardware the shovels and spades of Mr. Harvie, of Richmond, Virginia, were of the finest workmanship and material, as were also the axe heads brought from Baltimore by Mr. Kinsey. A beautiful specimen of cabinet manufacture was exhibited by Mr. Needles, of Baltimore; the articles from this manufactory always rank high. Mr. Jenckes, of Providence, had his elevator at this exhibition, invented by and for himself, while suffering under the disabilities of a fractured leg, and admirably calculated to alleviate the pain and tedious of sickness. A singular grindstone was also exhibited, on a kind of self-moving principle, which is clearly a great improvement of the common grindstone.

APPOINTMENT.
We learn from the Knoxville papers that John W. Williams, of Tennessee, has received from the President of the United States the appointment of Charge des Affaires from the Government to the Republic of Guatemala. We understand further, that he has accepted the appointment.—Nat. Intel.

CONGRESS.
The first week of the Session of Congress is scarcely ended, and yet its business is fairly under way. In the House of Representatives, all the great committees are already appointed, and in the Senate their appointment has been ordered.

Already, also, two of the prominent persons the most prominent subjects which will present themselves for discussion during the session, have been introduced into Congress—in the Senate, the proposition to abolish imprisonment for Debt—aid, in the House of Representatives, the proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States, in regard to the election of President and Vice President.—Nat. Intel.

HAVANA.
In the New York Gazette of the 9th we find the following paragraph:
Imported from Havana.—A whisper by the ship Fabius, induces us to believe the something of a very serious nature occurred at Havana on the night of the 22d of last month. At the moment of explosion, sixteen of the principal revolutionists were seized and secured, and it was supposed they would be executed in a day or two.

Letters from Alvarado of Oct. 25th, as received by the scur. Lafayette, arrived Philadelphia. They state that the port was embargoed, and the Lafayette was allowed to sail by special permission. An expedition was preparing to attack the Castle of St. Juan de Uloa, both by land and sea.

We remark the following statement in the British Gen. Campbell's official account of the capture of Donabon by the Burmese. "During the siege, the enemy made several bold and desperate sorties on our line. In one of these sorties, a scene at once novel and interesting presented itself in front of both armies; seventeen large elephants, each carrying a complement of armed men, and supported by a column of infantry, were observed moving down towards our right flank. I directed the body guard and Capt. Smyth, to charge them, and they acquitted themselves most handsomely, merrily with the elephants, they shot the riders off their backs, and finally drove the whole into the fort."

J. RANDOLPH.
A letter to the editors of the American from a correspondent at Richmond, under date of December 9th says:—"Jesse R. Polk, of Roanoke, was to-day, (or rather the night, for the legislature have been all day discussing the pretensions of the various candidates)—elected to the U. S. Senate, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the appointment of Mr. Barbour to the Washington. The other candidates were Judge St. George Tucker, W. B. Giles and Judge Floyd.

Tucker	65	87	89
Randolph	63	79	104
Giles	58	60	dropped
Floyd	40	dropped	

From a London, paper of Oct. 31, we learn that the marriage of the Marquis of Waterbury, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to Miss Patterson, daughter of Richard Cator, Esq. formerly of Liverpool, but now of Baltimore in the United States of America, took place at the vice regal Lodge, Dublin, on Friday last. The ceremony was in the instance, performed by his grace the Protestant Primate. The bride was given away by the Bishop of Raphoe; and the marriage was afterwards solemnized by his grace the Catholic Bishop of Dublin. The bells rung a merry peal in honour of the celebration of the nuptials. The late husband of the distinguished bride was the brother of the celebrated Miss Patterson, afterwards countess of Jerone Bonaparte.

IMPROVEMENTS IN EGYPT.
We find in one of our late Paris papers, from Mr. Thomas Galloway, in Alexandria, which contains some particulars of the plans pursued and projected by the defatigable Pacha, for drawing out and employing the resources of that country. His exertions should be continued for a few years more he must effect an immense change in Egypt. The success has already experienced in many of his projects, particularly the introduction of the culture of cotton, serves to show what may be effected by the enterprise of a single man, and he were not an enemy to the Greeks we should wish him success in all his plans. We cannot but hope however, that that plan people will be soon placed beyond the power, and the Egypt, will derive all the advantage which genius seems capable of conferring on her.

The writer of the letter above mentioned was invited to Alexandria to clear out the bed of the Nile with the aid of machinery in a conversation with the Pacha, he was requested to make out a list of such articles or various descriptions as he thought might prove useful in Egypt. The Pacha talked of mills for making sheet copper and improvements in cotton presses, and desiderata in iron, which he was anxious to see effected, in the operation of one at Boulouxi, which he proposed and corded a ball of 2000 lbs. out to Pacha and the certainty of the machine, he burst into a fit of laughter and seemed highly to approve of it.

Mr. Galloway expected to be succeeded in his plan for clearing the river's channel, he had proposed to use pumps for irrigating the country. An endless chain is now being which carries round earthen buckets, by horse power, but three fifths of the force was idly in overcoming the friction.

It is intended to build a paper mill on the banks of the Nile, and to manufacture writing paper on a small scale. The Pacha appears regards the contents of the reservoirs pyramids & tombs as among the resources of the country for after a few questions about the wrappings of mummies were not made, a good paper. Near Constantinople a mine of coal has been discovered, which the Pacha by advice, thinks may be advantageously employed for steam engines; and Galloway has conceived a plan of cutting a canal between Cairo and Suez, and improving the navigation on a large scale between England and the Red Sea. He has also proposed from Europe, at the Pacha's request, a gas apparatus for lighting the dock, and the square in front of it.

MINISTERS TO PANAMA.
The most immediately interesting part of the Message, is the determination to send Ministers to represent the United States at the Congress of Panama. It gives us pleasure to find that this is to be done under instructions to them to act as counsellors only, and with a perfect understanding, between this and other governments, that no deviation is expected of the United States from a strict neutrality, which it has been heretofore declared and maintained between the present belligerents—and of course, that the idea of alliance between the United States and those powers is wholly out of question. The functions of the Ministers who are to be sent to that Conference are, nevertheless, of the greatest and most confidential nature, and demand the aid of the longest experience as well as of the best talents of the country. Conjecture is already busy, as to who are to compose the mission. Among the names which have been mentioned, are those of Albert Gallatin and William H. Crawford. It is probable, however, though we have no means of knowing the fact, that the selection, on whomsoever it devolves, has been already made.—Nat. Intel.

DOCK.—The model of a dock machinery for raising the heaviest steam navigation, on a large scale, has been shown in this city. The model was brought from Boston by Wm. Weston, Esq. New-York paper.

Maryland Gazette.
ANNAPOLIS:
THURSDAY, DEC. 13, 1825.
HARRISBURG.
Married, in this county, on the evening of the 8th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Smith, Mr. Basil Yessell, to Miss Ann Howard, all of this city.

COURT OF APPEALS, W.
Thursday, Dec. 8th, 1825. The argument in *Boley vs. McKim*, was continued by *Speed and Mayer*, for the appellant, and by *McKim*, for the appellee.
Friday, Dec. 9th. The argument in *Boley vs. McKim*, was further continued by *Speed and Mayer* for the appellant, and by *McKim* for the appellee.
Saturday, Dec. 10th. The argument in *Boley vs. McKim*, was further continued by *Speed and Mayer* for the appellant, and by *McKim* for the appellee.
Sunday, Dec. 11th. The argument in *Boley vs. McKim*, was further continued by *Speed and Mayer* for the appellant, and by *McKim* for the appellee.
Monday, Dec. 12th. The argument in *Boley vs. McKim*, was further continued by *Speed and Mayer* for the appellant, and by *McKim* for the appellee.
Tuesday, Dec. 13th. The argument in *Boley vs. McKim*, was concluded by *Taney*, for the appellant, in reply.
Wednesday, Dec. 14th. The argument in *Boley vs. McKim*, was concluded by *Taney*, for the appellant, in reply.
Thursday, Dec. 15th. The argument in *Boley vs. McKim*, was concluded by *Taney*, for the appellant, in reply.

NEW-YORK CANALS.
A correspondent of the Albany Argus, who guarantees the accuracy of the statement, furnishes the following interesting items respecting the New-York Canals:—
Total amount of the costs of the western and northern Canals, to the 1st of December, 1825, including the extinguishment of the right of the Island Lock Navigation Co. incorporated March, 1823, \$9,123,000
Which amount was reduced by the excess of the fund which was provided to meet the interest on yearly loans, 1,552,000
Total debt, 7,771,000
PRODUCT OF THE YEAR 1825.
Tolls, 500,000
Tonnage sales, 230,000
Salt duty, 100,000
Total, 830,000
Amount of interest on the actual debt, as above, 419,000
Leaving a net surplus of \$401,000

As the whole line of the Canal is now complete, and an uninterrupted water communication open from Lakes Erie and Ontario to the Hudson River—there can be little doubt but the net receipts will exceed a million of dollars in the ensuing year; increasing beneficently with the increase of the western and northern trade.

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